#### Business Motices.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY For Reptamber, 1854—THIS DAY WIL ISSUE (new and styles for GREVLEMEN'S DRESS HATS.

Leaders of Fashion, Actor House, Bros.

Leaders of Fashion, A stor House, Broadway.

CLOTHING. — HEWITT, COULSON & CO.'s

CLOTHING is sold at Nos 111 Falton and 50 Ann-sta.

GR R R A T B A R G A I N S.

CARPITING 25 per cent less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting from the recent large Asection sales, now selim for loss than the cost of importation. New style Velvet, 10 to 10 to 14 per yard.

New style Velvet, 10 to 15 per yard.

New style Tapestry 1 to 16 per yard.

New styles Daylord to 10 per yard

wder Proof Locks—Their Value.—The POWDER-PROOF LOCKS—THER VALUE.—The office of Mr. John Freeman, coal dealer, No. 236 West 23th st., was satered on the night of the 28d October, 1874, by breaking through the door. All the valuable books and money were seared in one of Rich & Co's Saiamander Safes, with Yales's curred now der proof Locks, which the robbers in vain attempted to blow open with powder. They then fired the premiers and left. Safes like the above for sale by STEAMS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water st.

TELTY & PERGUSON, No. 220; Broadway and No. 54 Reade-te., have just received from auction 5,00 Lace and Music Curtains, which will be sold for a few days 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. Also, De Laines, Damask, Cor-nices, Curtain Trimmings and Window Shades, at a great red-uction in prices. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURMARD AT REDUCAD PRICES—PETERSON & HUMSPARRY WILL OW Soil of their stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices.

RICH YELVEY CARPETS. ... 5 (212).

RICH TARSTRY CARPETS. ... 5 (212).

RICH BEUSELS. ... 5 (212).

RICH HEAVY SUPERFINE. ... 5 (217).

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap Incares at 3 per yard. Oil Cloths, Russ, Matting, Mats, e., equally low.

No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

Passaic Falls.—The attention of the public

is directed to an advertisement in another column of an Auction Sale of 250 beautiful Building Sites in the City of Paterson, at Passale Falls, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. I and 2, at 12 o'clock, on the ground. Persons desiring to occure a place for a private residence, or an investment, will find this a rare opportunity, as the property in this vicinity is increasing in value rapidly. For the location and scenery of this place we will not attempt to describe, as it is not surpassed by any. Trains leave Jersey City for the sale at 9.50 and 10 For maps and all particulars apply to the Austioneer or James W. Barker, No. 3 Nassaust, near Wall. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FASHIONS AT WILDE'S, -Milliners who THE FASHIONS AT WILDE'S,—Milliners who want fashionable goods at prices which will enable them to give their customers great bergains, are invited to examine the extensive assortment of new and beautiful Fall and Winter Box-Bets, Astrictate Flowarss, Riemsons, Fratricts, &c., &c., at the sales-rooms of R. T. Wilder, importer and manufacturer of Fashionable Millinery, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st. Cheapness will be found something more than a name at that establishment, as the proprietor is determined to sell at first cost, rather than throw his numerous employes out of their situation.

A FIG FOR HARD TIMES.—The rush to SMITHS. BROTHERS, No. 122 Fulton st., is greater than ever—and why Because their stock of Fall CLOTHING represents all the latest fashions, in the best materials and at the lowest prices. Some bouses may feel the hard times—they do not.

courses of the second s

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- T. Gilbert & Co.'s PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—1. Gilbert & Co. a premium Pianos, with or without the Ecilan, with iron frames (adapting them to any climate) and circular scales, HORACK WATER'S IMPROVED PIANOS—baving greater power, brilliancy and richness of tone, clasticity of touch elegance and durability of make, than any other Piano in the United States. Ballet & Cumston's Pianos (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated MeLourous. Second-hand Pianos at great barasins. Prices \$20, \$25, \$450, \$53, \$75, \$100, \$125, &c., to \$175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been routed but for a short time, will be sold very low—such instrument guaranteed. A large discount make for cash. To sait some purchasers, mosthly payments will be taken. Cash pull for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACK WATERS, No. 331 B nadway.

WINTER CLOTHING.-The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Reany-Mades CLOTHING, comprising Overcoats. Business Costs, Pantalone, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of reintering the new promises at the old stand, No. 231 Broadway, on the let new promises at the old stand, of February next, with an entire new stock. WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay st.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE WHOLESALE AND ACTAIL.

SALE OF DESSILE'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS FILLS, FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for Fever and Ague ja wholesale saud retailidejor has been opened at No. 341 Broadway, nearly oppeate the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESILER, will be constant attendance, and advice to meet particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These Pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the city trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESILER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE .- This is the very best coloring Finid in the world. The black and conferred by it to the hair are nature's own, perfectly inquishable from the natural times. Sold, wholesale a all, and applied, at Cataranous's, No. 6 Aster House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private rooms, at W.A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, No. 285 Broadway.

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-RUFTURE.—BIARSH STATENT, THE ONLY KADICAL CUR TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the
United States Letters Patent for Marsu's Radical Cure Truss,
that took the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal
Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medlot and sustical profession of this city, and will cure nine out
of encases of reducable Hernia. All persons are cautioned
against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7.A. M.
mill 9.P. M. Marsh & Co., No. 2; Maiden-lane, N. Y.

MARIO AND GRISL-MARIO WALTZES, with fine likeness of Mario. Price 50 cents. "Oh! how delightfu this Pleasing Hour," composed expressly for Mario by Doni setti, price 38 cents; and Grisi Schottisch, 32 cents. Jus published by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY-A DELICIOUS BEVER-A NEW DISCOVERY—A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE—Will invigorate and stimulate, but will not intoxicate.
Dr. Ham's Invigorating Strait —This great medical discovery gives instant case to the sufferer of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Norveuness, wind in the stomach or cholic pains. One
does will in a few moments drive away all lowness or depression of spirits, and make the glosmy, melancholy, despatring,
feel hampy and vigorous. Heavy loads in the stomach. Perconst trubled with bad digestion, and who feel a heavy load or
weight in the stomach, after eating something that has disagreed with them, and will in a few moments be relieved from
all unexsiness. All persons after eating should take a dose of
the Invigorating Spirit. It aids digestion, and will prevent any
irritation that may arise from weakness of the stomach or poisomous socretions in the food. Price 41 per bottle. RADWAY
& 60, Agents, No. 162 Fulsanst, up stairs. Jas. Quiv. corner
Hudson and Jane-sis. Miss. HAVES, No. 159 Fullonst. Brooklyst, and by druggle's everywhere.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S Baran.—The Fur season having opened, the attention is dies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., at the Barasa, it cluding avery species of Fars, rare or common, and all mad up in the best styles amounced in Paris for the coming winter Genta's Bazaara, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT-LAST OF THE BEAU TIVEL LARKLAND BUILDING LOTS -These 500 Building Lots with 100 Farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers on the late of Nov. 1854. \$40 secures four Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm of from two to twenty scress. Hundreds are living in unhealthy apariments, and paying all their carning for rent, who may now secure a deligatful and healthy homestead near the city. Apply at once to Charkes Wood, No. 200 Breadway, where maps and pamphicts can be had grain.

PER SHIP CONSTANTINE, Liverpool, HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 39 Bowery, has just received several magnificant English Medalion Royal Velvet Carrers, worth \$250 to \$1,600 each. N. B.—30,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpet at \$1,44 and 51 per yard.

WANTED—A PARTNER with \$5,000, to engage the Joszing Drug Business. Address Granger, Fribune

Office.

PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactured by J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 35 Sarclay st., New York.

Equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully wurranted,
and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

Destructive Fire —On vesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the large flouring mill belonging to Mr. Joseph Powell, situated on or near the corner of Eighth and St. Charles ats. The first intimation of the fire was the flames bursting out on the roof, and the supposition is therefore, that it was fired in the upper or garret slory.

We regret to say that the loss of this magnificant establishment will fall heavily upon Mr. Powell. It was probably the largest one in the city, built at a cost of about \$30,000, including machinery, and was designed to be, externally, fire proof. The building, with almost its entire contents, was consumed. We learn that there was about 4,500 bushels of wheat is store, and about 700 barrels of flour, all of which was destroyed, with the exception of about 150 barrels of the latter article.

Mr. Powell had insurance on the building and stock to the amount of \$21,000, viz: on the building, \$8,000 in the Heave Mr. Powell of the latter and of this table.

Mr. Powell had insurance on the building and stock to the amount of \$21,000, viz: on the building, \$3,000 in the Home Mutual of this city; \$6,000 in the Home Mutual lanurance Company of New-York, and \$3,000 in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Charles on S. C. There was an insurance on the stock of \$3,000 in the Floating Dock Company of this city. Upon the whole Mr. Powell sloss may be estimated at about \$20,000.

A singular coincidence connected with this configgration may be found in the fact that mill, upon exactly the same site, was burned four years ago to the very night. [St. Louis Rep., Oct. 23.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

The wet weather which has prevailed for a day or two has nearly suspended telegraphic communication. Most of the lines yesterday were unable to work, and none worked well.

The alleged kidnapper of Burns appeared in Worcester yesterday, where he was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. There was a great excitement, and the talk of lynching the victim alarmed some of the leading citizens, who took the fellow to the cars and let him slide. He left with the consoling fact to reflect upon that he owed his life to the efforts of several of the most noted Abolitionists in the State.

Our readers will see in another column a positive denial that the Know-Nothing Convention at Utica last week nominated or agreed upon a ticket for State officers, as was stated by a correspondent in that place. We must say that this seems probable, for how Anti-Slavery men could reject Raymond to take up Ford it is hard to understand.

Another murder occurred in the Fourth Ward last night. One sai'or stabbed another, at a boarding-house in James-st., wounding him so that he died before he could be carried to the hospital. The murderer was arrested.

On the Third Page of this morning's paper is an interesting narrative entitled "A Geological "Scoundrel."

The Pacific brings nothing of moment from the seat of the war in the Crimea. The allies having abandoned the idea of besieging the whole of Se vastopol, have confined themselves to an attack on the southern side of the place alone. This operation, according to a Vienna dispatch, was to begin on the 5th, but according to a Russian official dispatch, up to the 9th no attack had been made. It is a natural sequence of their flank march on Balaklava, and appears to prove that they do not intend wintering in the Crimea, and are not even certain whether they will be able to take the North Fort, (Sievernaya.) The southern side of the place-which our readers will remember is built around a long and narrow bay of the Black Sea-they now declare to be the great object of their movement. It has few or no landward defenses, and five days' bombardment must decide the matter. If they succeed they may destrey the town, dockyard and fleets; but how they can approach even the forts on the south side, without silencing Fort North, is not very clearand still less can they destroy the strand forts on the north side. They must, therefore, rest their chances of success on the moral effect of their presence and fire, rather than upon the actual damage to be done. They expect, perhaps, if all goes well, to strike terror into the garrison of that fort, the walls of which they do not like to approach. But, excepting the case of treason or a complete demoralization on the part of the Russans, the allies will, in this way, never get complete possession of Sevastopol, as the capitulation of Fort North is not to be inforced by an attack on the southern side. The very situation of that fort indicates that it is equipped as an insulated fortress, completely armed for an independent defense, and therefore fit to form the pivot for Menchikoff's operations, even after the southern side has fallen into the hands of the enemy. By thus confining the expedition to a partial attack on the place, it is reduced to its true character of a coup de main on a large scale.

The war is now evidently assuming a more permanent character than has hitherto been attributed to it. No one can suppose the Czar will make peace, even if Sevastopol should be taken and his ficet in the Black Sea totally destroyed. The allies are therefore casting about for new means of attack, and among these the reconstitution of Poland is brought forward. Our London correspondent discusses that subject, and gives some interesting information connected with it. The tardy and uncertain movements of Germany now become of exceeding importance, and we have accordingly translated a leading arprincipal journal of Germany, to which our readers are referred in another column, as indicating a more mature state of feeling in the German Cabinets than we had hitherto supposed.

### THE MILITARY POWER OF RUSSIA.

We may safely leave John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme, for a while, to their rejeicings at the 'glorious victory" of the Alms and their anticipations of the fall of Sevastopol. The war on the Danube and in the Crimea, whatever importence it may have in the eyes of the allies and of the united Middle Class Liberalism of Europe, has very little weight, as far as Russia is concerned. The center of gravity of that country is in no wire affected by its possible results; while a defeat in the Crimea and forced retreat of the allies would cripple their land operations for a considerable time, and give them a moral check to recover from which would require their utmost

Some authentic reports of the distribution and late movements of the Russian forces have lately come to hand, and it may be well to sum them up in order to show how little, comparatively speaking, of the Russian force is as yet engaged, and what the remainder is expected to perform. As is well known, the Russian army consists, as nearly as can be stated, of the follow-

I. THE GRAND ACTIVE ARMY-

2 corps of thee, Guards and Grenadiers, con-taining 76 battalions, 92 squadrons, 222 guns. 6 corps of the line, 3,900 battalions, 192 squad-

rons, 672 guns.
3 Cavalry corps, ---, 176 squadrons, 96 guns. Total, 376 battalions, 460 squadrons, 996

H. SPECIAL CORPS-

Finland corps, 19 battalious. Orenburg corps, 10 battalious. Suberian corps, 15 battalious. Caucasian corps, 55 battalious, 10 squadrous,

180 guns. Reserve Caucasian corps, 36 battalions, 2

Geserve Carcasian corps, 36 battanous, squadrons, — guns.
Caucasian line, 47 battalions, — squadrons, — guns. Total, 175 battalions, 12 squadrons, 160 guns.
HI. Cossacks and others Innecularis—
About 700 squadrons, 32 battalions, and 224 guns.

1. About 30 battalions of Interior Guards, besides invalids, penal companies, 77.

2. Reserve of the grand army, or 4th, 5th and 6th battalions of guards and grounders, 5th and 6th battalions of the line, viz: three battalions for 24 regiments, and two battalions each for 72 regiments, or in all, 216 bat-

As all the reserves are called in and fully or-

ganized, so far, that the formation of the 7th and Sch battalions of each regiment has been commenced out of the lately decreed levy of 300,000 men, the above 216 battalions may be comprised in the grand total, which would give 726 battalions, 472 squadrons of regular, 700 squadrons of irregular cavalry, and considerably above a thousand guns. The organization of the reserves for cavalry and artillery not being well known out of Russia, they are not included in the above.

This array, fortunately, looks more formidable than it really is. From it we must deduct, to arrive at the number of troops actually available for a European war, the Siberian corps, the internal guard, and at least one-half of the Cossacks; thus leaving available about 650 battalions, 472 squadrons of regular and 350 squadrons of irregular cavalry, with about 1,200 guns. These troops may be estimated, at a very low figure, at 520,000 infintry, 62,000 cavalry, and 30,000 Cossacks, or rather more than 600,000 together, spread on the long line from the Caspian along the Black Sea and Bultic to the White Sea.

Since the beginning of the war with Turkey. the following troops have been successively engaged against the allies on the southern frontier of the empire:

1. The 3d, 4th and 5th corps of the line, with some of their reserves, which are, however, mostly still on the march.

2. The whole of the three Caucasian corps.

3. The two divisions (two-thirds) of the first corps of the line, without reserves.

4. A portion of the third cavalry corps (dragoons) in the Crimea.

This makes a total of about 240,000 men. before entering on the campaign, but now reduced to 184,000 men at the outside, of whom 84,000 may he taken as the strength of the army in Bessa-

rabia, 54,000 in the Crimea, or marching toward

it, and 46,000 in the Caucasus. On the Baltic

there were, up to the end of August: 

There were in Poland, or marching for it:

The remainder of the Grenadiers and their reserves. 55,030
The 1st and 2d Corps and their reserves. 120,000
Cossacks and cavalry of different corps. 30,000
Various reserves. 25,003

Making all together about 575,000 men, which, with the Orenburg Corps, (at Astrachan ) the Reserve Cavalry Corps, and the detachments of the White Sea and others, comes up to the number stated before of the grand total. Of the troops in Poland, about 30,000 were on the march, about 20,000 garrisoned Warsaw, about 100,000 occupied the right bank of the Vistula, in the late Kingdom of Poland, and about 80,000 remained as a reserve in Volhynia and Pedelia, on the Bug and Dueister. Thus the main bulk of the Rus sian army, and among them the crack regiments of Guards and Grenadiers, was concentrated on a line from St. Petersburg to Chotyn, or along the eastern frontier of the Empire. But these positions did not appear significant enough. The Grenadiers left Revel, to be replaced by a division of Guards, and with the other two divisions of Guards marched off to Poland, the latter four battalions or regiments strong, leaving only the 5th and 6th battalions in Petersburg. Taus the army of the West was increased to above 270,000 men, and the greater portion of the three Reserve Cavalry Corps, which have as yet not been engaged at all, are marched off to join them; this will bring the army of the West to some 300,000 men.

Now the positions are changed. The 100,000 men, occupying the south-eastern portion of the Kingdom of Poland, have crossed the Vistula and taken up a position along the Austrian frontier. The 80,000 men have advanced from Volhynia into Poland, and continue the line along that frontier. Guards, grenadiers-possibly the cavalry corps, when they arrive-take a central position to the rear. During the winter more troops can be spared from the ice-bound Baltic. By May the new levies, forming the 7th and 8th or new battalions of the different regiments. or 192 battalions in all, (130,000 to 140,000 men.) will be so far drilled as to replace There is no doubt, then, that Nicholas cares comparatively little what happens Empire he can concentrate above 300,000 men in the splendid strategical position of Poland. And a splendid position it is. Driven in like a wedge between Prussia and Austria, it outflanks both while it is protected by the strongest means of resistance which art and nature combined can produce. Napoleon knew the military importance of the country inclosed by the Vistula and its affluents. He made it his base of operations for the campaign of ISO7, until he took Dantzic. But he neglected permanently to fortify it, and paid dearly for it after the retreat of 1812. The Russians, especially since 1831, have done what their predecessors in power omitted to do. Modlin, (Novo-Georgievsk.) Warsaw, Ivangorod, Brzesc Litewski form a system of fortifications stronger, in its strategical combination, than any other in the world. This system offers a position in which a beaten army may defy double its numbers as long as it has plenty to eat; and, to cut off a whole country from all communications is a thing that has not yet been attempted. This whole complex system of fortresses, says a German military writer who knows the country, indicates even more an aggressive than a defensive spirit. It is planned not so much to maintain the

ground on which it stands as to serve as a base for offensive attacks toward the west. And there are people who believe that Nicholas will sue for peace if Sevastopol be taken! Why Russia has not played one-third of her trumps yet, and the momentary less of Sevastopol and of the fleet is hardly felt at all by the giant to whom Sevastopol and the fleet were but a plaything. Russia knows full well that her decisive action does not lie along the sea shores or within reach of debarking troops; but on the contrary, on the broad interior of the Continent, where massive armies can be brought to act concentrated on one spot, without frittering away their forces in a fruitless coast defense against evanescent enemies. Russia may lose the Crimea, the Caucasus, Finland. St. Petersburg and all such appendages; but as long as her body, with Moscow for its heart, and fortified Poland for its sword-arm, is untouched, she need not give in an iota.

The grand actions of 1854 are, we dare say, but the petty preludes of the battles of nations which will mark the annals of 1855. It is not until the great Russian army of the west, and the Austrian army come into play, no matter whether against each other or with each other, that we shall see real war on a large scale, something like the grand may be the preludes merely of other battles far more fierce, far more decisive—the battles of the European peoples against the now victorious and secure European despots.

"NOTHING LIKE LEATHER."

An experienced and prosperous Brewer, who has more faith in casting out devils by Beelzebub. than we can cherish, gives us his plan for remov ing the terrible ills of Intemperance. We have given it a careful consideration: we proceed to give it a place in our columns, followed by our reasons for dissenting from its conclusions. We trust he and those inclined to his views will weigh our reasons with equal candor and philanthropy. No matter if he is a Brewer, he cannot at last be profited by anything which conflicts with the highest good of the human family. Here are his suggestions:

"The Temperance Reform can only be carried out by the encouragement of the more moderate drinks, malt liquors and domestic wines. Since its introduction throughout Europe it has brought about the most salutary effects, and I hope the day may not be distant when all poisonous alcoholic liquors will be banished from this continent. I have now thirty one year, bracing experience in the now thirty one years' practical experience in the Brewing business in this State, and I can say with a

Brewing business in this State, and I can say with a clear conscience (notwithstanding the hue and cry by fanatics) that I have saved many thousand rum-suckers from destruction by the use of my mait liquors. "We labor under serious difficulties in this country, as we have to contend with the Rum Traffic, equally as monstrous and a great deal worse than the China Opium Trade, as everybody knows the nature of opium, but not of adulterated Rum. Let there be a beavy license on all manufacture and sale of Alcoholic Liquors. I would suggest further, that all legislatures appoint sanitary boards for each city and country in every State, composed of experienced chemists, to analyze all manufactures of vinous and mait as well as spirituous liquors in stores and botels, domestic as spirituous liquors in stores and botels, domestic as well as imported, and let adulteration be made a crininal offense. Let me further spores les controls and some stores and botels, domestic as well as imported, and let adulteration be made a crininal offense. Let me further spores les controls and some stores are specifications. weil as imported, and let aduteration de inside a crun-inal offerse. Let me further suggest, let each county be provided with a work-house for drunkards, rich as well as poor, street, hotel and shop loafers. Take my word it would cure the much complained of evil. It would also give to those reverend gentlemen, who are would also give to those reverend gentlemen, who are taking such an active part in the Temperance cause, an opportunity to meet the enemy daily, and to give its victims religious instruction under the most favor-able circumstances. All eyes are now turned toward New-York as the city of promise, where this great Temperance reform is to rise up, like the star in the East, to bring us the glorious message that the meral Messiah is born for America. Yours, F. L. Reply.

1. Our correspondent concurs with us in the premise that "all poisonous Alcoholic Liquors should be banished." On principle, then, we are fully agreed. Our difference appears to respect only to a fact-namely, the poisonous or innocent character of such beverages as he fabricates. We agree that there are drugged Liquors -Liquors adulterated by notoriously poisonous ingredients, introduced to cheapen their production or highten their flavor at the expense of the consumer's health and life. We agree that the makers of such Liquors, whether distilled or only fermented, ought to be exemplary punished and their business suppressed. Of course, we need not dwell on these points. Let us proceed to that on which we are left at variance.

That all Beer contains Alcohol, and would not be Beer without, is just as certain as that twice two is four. Alcohol is an inevitable consequence of Fermentation-in other words, of the dissolution of the Sugar of any grain, fruit or root which contains saccharine matter. Alcohol can be produced or extracted from no substance which had not previously contained Sugar; and any natural product which contains Sugar may be made to wield Alcohol. The different kinds of Ale or Beer contain Alcohol in various proportions, from four up to twenty per cent., but none can be whelly without it. And this Alcohol is in nothing unlike an equal amount contained in Brandy, Gin. Rum or Whisky. There may be quarts of Beer which contain no more Alcohol each than could be extracted from so many gills of Brandy; but a pint of Alcohol extracted from this Beer would be the exact equivalent of so much Alcohol extracted from said Brandy. So far, we have advanced nothing which any one acquainted with the rudiments of Physical Science will dispute.

Is Alcohol necessarily poisonous? This is the vital and open question. We say it is, but our correspondent will not receive our assertion as conclusive. We proceed, therefore, to adduce the testimony of authorities on questions of this

Dr, William Beaumont, surgeon in the U.S. Army, who had the care of one Alexis St. Martin, a soldier who by the accidental discharge of a gun, blew off his side, and made an opening into his stomach, so as to permit his entire disgestive economy to be watched by his medical attendant, like the working of bees in a glass hive. has recorded his assertions thereon, including a great number of experiments, prosecuted through a number of years. His work founded thereon is and long has been of high authority in the profession. Dr. Beaumont, though with no special reference to the Liquor controversy, watched the action and effect of various Alcoholic Liquors imbibed by his subject, and this is his conclusion

That the use of ardent spirits always produces ease of the stomach, if persevered in. Abundance of testimony confirming this may be found in E. Z. Youmans's little work on "The "Chemistry of Alcohol;" in Dr. W. B. Carpenter's Prize Essay on "The Use and Abuse of Al coholic Liquors in Health and Disease:" in Sylvester Graham's "Science of Human Life;" in the writings of Dr. John C. Warren and Prof. Muzzy; in "Bacchus," "Anti-Bacchus," and ever so many other works of high authority. We cannot burthen our columns with quotations already familiar to many of our readers, but no person familiar with the literature of the Liquor

-But perhaps, says some one, the Alcohol contained in Beer and other merely fermented liquers is somehow different from that contained n Rum and Brandy, and produces no such hateful effects. How can you be sure this is not so

controversy will dispute this statement.

1. We had many years since the personal testinony of Dr. Woodward, President of the Vermont Medical College, and thoroughly familiar with Alcohol in every form, that Beer or Ale was the very werst and most injurious form in which Alcohol could be taken-not that it differed in nature from the Al. cohol in Brandy, but because the accessories in this shape were more prejudicial. 2. There is abundant medical testimony that

the habitual beer drinkers of Great Britain are short-lived as compared with classes similarly situated who abstain: their blood being habitually in an inflamed. unwholesome state, so that a scratch or bruise, out of which a water-drinker would recover in a week, is very oft to prove fatal to a habitual beer-drinker. Every surgeon in London is perfectly aware that contusions and wounds which a water-drinker would hardly mind are apt to prove incurable on a beer-drinker of long standing. We might adduce testimony on this point, but cannot suppose it needed. It is wars of Napoleon. And, perhaps, these battles | plain that "poisonous Alcoholic Liquors" will

not be banished from this country while Beer is retained.

-Our correspondent will see why we cannot unite with him in recommending "sanitary "boards," "experienced chemists," the analysis of all spirituous beverages, penalties for adulteration, asylums for drunkards, &c., &c. All this implies an enormous increase of Governmental machinery and interference with personal habits and pursuits, which would prove exceedingly burdensome and annoying yet effect little good. We prefer to keep out the lien in the lobby. rather than to let him in and exhibit our dexterity in preventing his doing mischief. It is perfeetly easy to determine by analysis whether a liquor is Alcoholic or not, but much harder to decide whether a quantity keg of it is or is not adulterated. Beside, while men are allowed to poison their fellows with Alcohol, we don't see how they can consistently be forbidden to do so with Coculus Indians, Tepsicum, Nux Vomica, Grains of Paradise, &c., &c. The right way is the short way-Hostility to all manufacture and diffusion of Alcoholic Drinks. This is a plain proposition, easily understood; this locks the stable-door before the steed is stolen. If you doubt our averment, inquire of any Temperanceman in CONNECTICUT, and be convinced of the

The Whig Electors of the VIIth Congressional District most desire to be informed whether Mr. THOMAS CHILDS, Jr., who has ebtained the Whig nomination for Congress in that District, is a supporter or an opponent of the Whig State ticket. As long as Mr. Childs was merely a private citizen he had a perfect right to vote for whomsoever he chose, without being questioned; but in accepting a Whig nomination he implicitly bound himself to give his support to the candidates of that party then before the people. To attempt secretly to defeat them while standing upon the same platform with them is an act of base treachery, and we hope conclusive evidence can be brought to prove that Mr. Childs is not guilty in that regard. Still, it is generally understeed that he is a member of the Know-Nothing organization, and, as such, pledged by oath to vote for Ullman and Scroggins, and to use his utmost efforts to defeat the Whig candidates. This we learn is quite confidently believed among the true Whigs of the District; and unless Mr. Childs can convince them to the contrary it is not probable that he will receive their suffrages.

The Evening Post has charged that FERNANDO WOOD, the sham Democratic candidate for Mayor, is a member of the secret society called Know-Nothings, and has challenged Mr. Wood to deny the imputation. He has prudently refrained from so doing, and the charge must be taken as confessed.

Whether this will make a difference in the votes of foreign born citizens remains to be seen. Wood is evidently convinced that it will not, and as he had something to do in past time in managing that class of voters, and ought to know how far they can be humbugged, his calculation may, perhaps, prove to be correct. However, if these citizens give their votes to Wood, they will show that they are Know Nothings by nature and need no long probation to fit them for the highest degrees of the order.

THE OPERA.

Notwithstanding the rain of yesterday, the Opera was attended by the largest and most brilliant audience of the season, to listen to Semiramide, given for the first time during the engagement of the com-pany now at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The curiesity o hear a comparatively unbackneyed work, is an ev idence of the necessity of having novelties; and if an old opera, which has not been done to death, so draws, what might not have been promised for an enirely new one, cateris paribus!

The composition of this work presents many of the most beautiful things in the whole range of music, and so far as sumptuousness of sound is concerned, it perhaps surpasses every other opera. The fluency of all the musical thoughts is so complete that it seems to have been written as a passionate work of art, which admitted of no delays in its construction. Of vast sonorousness in its instrumentation, it has in that regard anticipated later works. I's vocalization is perfeet, and its orchestral coloring a mine of varietysyllables in the final trio. Then there is some magnificent dramatic music; and in the arrangement of its verbal symmetries to the rigidly declamatory music, there is nothing left for improvement. But with all this, there is much that is simply arabesque vocalization graceful, it is true, as the clouds that curtain an Italian sky, but still, the severities of the subject considered, meretricious and contradictory. The florid style herein is pushed to an extreme, and four notes to a syllable are often the average of phrasing; dramatic declamation on such terms is impossible. The structure of the pieces is generally for singers, not actors; each gives in turn a florid, showy phrase of some twenty bars or more, as though it were a contest for applause, and not a lyrical representation of an idea. Rossini, in composing his Guillaume Tell for the French Opera, threw aside these show-off pieces, of which he was the exuberant and splendid nventor, and took up a purely dramatic style. It is not because he cannot compose dramatically, but he received as an heirloom the floridities of the Italian chool and imprinted on them his individuality-retaining much, but adding much more. There are ideas enough in Semiramide for two operas, not mentioning the perfect or imperfect adaptation of the same to the

It may be consoling to those who have not crosse! he ocean, but did cross the threshold of the operahouse last night, to learn that Semiramide was never o well put on the stage in Paris-though the parts have been generally better filled there. The dresses were picturesque, and the priestly grandeurs and elegiac solemnities of the chief scenes were highly favorable to the sober dramatic element. The stage was crowded with a very large chorus, and attendants, in Asiatic costumes of ancient times, such as the Ninevel marbles tell us were genuine Assyrian. The wholesale musical splendors were much increased by the presence, in theatrical costume, of the band of the Seventh Regiment, who played according to their reputation. If there was a woman who could fill the eye in its

ongings for the ideal of the stately and immortal Semiramis, it is Madame Grisi. Throwing aside nusic, and viewing her simply as a grand historical picture, the evening was artistically incomparable. But her singing, too, triumphed, and she was tumultuously called twice before the curtain. Miss Donovan, with her beautiful mezzo soprano, managed better in the contraito part than could be expected. Her voice is especially admirable in its lower register, and she sang with much more spirit than ordinary. sini's ponderous bass was all at home in his ecclesiastic recitative. The other parts were respectably filled by Signors Bernardi, Fabricatore and Morra.

The opera met with much applause—the concerted pieces with the chorus sharing in the honors. The entire spectacle of stage and auditorium was strikingly splendid, and murmurs of admiration escaped from those who witnessed it for the first time.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARREST OF A KIDNAPPER AT WORCESTER. WORCESTER, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854. Asa O. Butman, the notorious kidnapper of Thomas Sims and Anthony Burns, was discovered booked at the American House, in this city, yesterday, and was

immediately posted throughout the city. In the evening a Vigilance Committee of citizen surrounded the hotel and watched Butman's movements. He flourished a pistol at them and threatened to use it, whereupon a warrant was issued, and be was immediately arrested and this forenoon brought before the Police Court, charged with carrying con-

The case was postponed two weeks, and he was required to give bonds for his appearance.

A large and excited crowd gathered around the Court-room, and it becoming evident that Butmaa's life was in danger, Mr. Geo. F. Hoar, Free-Soiler and son of the venerable Samuel Hoar, who was driven out of South Carolina, appealed to the crowd to let the kidnapper go in safety out of the city.

The crowd gave way, and Butman, accompanied by a strong guard, went to the depot, followed by the populace, where the colored men fell upon him, and would undoubtedly have taken his life, but for the interference of Martin Stowell, James A. Howland, Mr. Hoar, the Rev. T. W. Higginson and Stephen S.

Foster, all Abolitionists.

Butman was hustled into a carriage, accompanied by Mr. Higginson, and thus escaped with his life. Mr. Higginson was considerably out by the missiles thrown at the carriage, and Butman was pelted with rotten eggs and stones, and was kicked and beaten almost to death. He promised never to visit Worceeter again, and probably will not. He is now out of harm's way.

THE REMAINING STEAM FRIGATES. Washington, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854.

The contract for the construction of the machinery of the remaining steam frigates has been awarded to Anderson, Delany & Co., of Richmond, (Va.)

CASE OF S. T. BEALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

CASE OF S. T. BEALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 30, 1834.

David Paul Brown, Esq. counsel for Beale, the
Deatist, filed to-day, fifteen reasons for a new trial,
among others, that the verdict was against the law
and the evidence—that the jury was prejudiced by
irrelevant statements, and did not find their verdict
on the evidence adduced before the Court—that they
indulged in liquor during the trial, and that some of
the jury declared that their minds were made up before hearing the evidence. The argument of the
counsel will commence on Friday next, before the
Court in bane.

Court in baue.

This afternoon, the dead body of a colored man was detected in a box that had been shipped by Adams Express. The box was directed to a druggist in New-Haven, and it is supposed it was intended for the Medical University, as a subject for dissection.

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENT. Mesars. Hambleton & Son, an extensive dry goods house in this city, announce this morning that owing to the failure of other houses, and the stringency of the money market, they have to ask an extension from helders of their paper, but hope eventually to meet all their obligations.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Messrs. Hambleton & Son announced this morning that they had made arrangements to meet all their liabilities, and that they would continue their business

THE CREDITORS OF P. B. MANCHESTER. The creditors of P. B. Manchester met to day, and a pro rata dividend of five cents on the dollar was lectared by them.

THE SACKETTS HARBOR BANK The Sackett's Harbork Bank.

The suspension of E. G. Merrick & Co. does not affect the Sacketts Harbor Bank of this city, Merrick having resigned the Presidency before his suspension.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1854.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

The total number of deaths in that city during the week was 247, including 108 from yellow fever.

There were no deaths in Charleston from any cause on Fridsy last.

Intelligence from Tampa Bay to the 20th inst. mentions that the Indians were perfectly quiet. Bully Bowlegs had visited Fort Washington.

The frigate Columbia was at Pensacola on the 23d instant.

THE WEATHER AT THE EAST. Bosros, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854.

The weather to-day has been exceedingly unpleasent. The city is now (7 P. M.) enveloped in a dense g. Considerable rain has fallen at intervals during be day.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: By THE TRIBUNE of to-day I learn that at the

late Convention in Utica, composed of the so-called Know-Nothings, a ticket was nominated. Your cor-respondent is evidently a K. N., or he never would have made such a statement.

The causes which led to the assembling of that Convention, if he had known them, he would know forbid the making of any nominations. The theory of those who met there was that, as an Order, they should never, under any circumstances, make nomi nations of candidates; and certainly the large and respectable body of men that had convened under such a call would not, by making out a ticket, thus stultify themselves. Take my assurance, Sir, that they neither nominated, recommended nor agreed upon a ticket of any kind.

A KNOW-SOMETHING.

NEW-YORK CITY.

KNOW-NOTHING RUMPUSES.

Xth Word.—The "Know-Nothings" had a terri
ble time at their council meeting the other night with reference to the City nominations. They indorsed a Pro-Slavery politician from the South, named BRICK, as a candidate for Congress in Mike Walsh's District, in opposition to Mr. McComber, (who happened to orn in New-York, but has a Mac to h the Whig nominee, and Mike Walsh and John Kelly, the Hard and Soft candidates. The brethren are said to have had a very happy time on the Mayoralty and other nominations, and were quite free in their com-pliments to each other in meeting. How good and how pleasant it is for brothren to dwell together in

VIIIth Ward .- At the " Know-Nothing" Lodge the other evening in the VIIIth Ward, (where the twice or thrice bern Uilmann resides.) the brothren had a Tammany Hall exhibition of " union and harmony." One of the brethren had his misgivings as to the genealogy and birth of the Ullmann, and unbosomed himself at some length, concluding by pitching into the President of the Ward Council, whom he charged with being an Irishman by birth, as his sccent denoted, appealing to his fellow members to note

the worthy President's brogue.

XVIth Ward-The Courier and Enquirer reports serious disturbance in a Know-Nothing Lodge in the XVIth Ward, New-York, on Wednesday last. The gas was finally shut off and a regular fight ensued. In the melee a prominent ex-candidate for Mayor, was thrown out of the second-story window, and se verely injured. Tammany Hall must look to her

laurels

IXth Ward. - The faithful in the IXth Ward being unfavorable to the election of Barker to the Mayor alty, a vermillion edict went forth from J. W. Barker, the Mayoralty candidate and Grand President of the State, National and City Councils of the Order for the organization of a new Council in the IXth Ward. The old Council had 3,000 names enrolled as members, the most of whom were opposed to Barker's political aspirations, for which they were excommuni cated. A circular was issued to those supposed to be